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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Under no circumstances will any advertisement of unchaste character or doubtful influence be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in advance.

THE PATRIOT MOTHER.

A BALLAD OF '78.

"Come tell us the name of the rebel crew,
Who lifted the pike on the O'Connell crew;
Come, tell us the treason, and then you'll be free,
Or right quickly you'll swing from the high gallows tree."

"Alanna! alanna! the shadow of shame
Has never yet fallen upon one of your name,
And oh! may the food from my bosom you draw,
In your veins turn to poison, if you turn untrue."

"The foul words—oh! let them not blacken your tongue,
That would prove to your friends and your country wrong,
Or the curse of a mother, so bitter and dread,
With the wrath of the Lord—may they fall on your head!"

"I have no one but you in the whole wide world,
Yet false to your pledge you'd never stand at my side;
If a traitor you liv'd, you'd be farther away
From my heart than, if true, you were wrapp'd in the clay."

"Oh! deeper and darker the mourning would be,
For your falsehood so base, than your death proud and free,
Dearest, far dearer than ever to me,
My darling, you'll be on the brave gallows tree."

"Tis holy, agneth from the bravest and best—
Go! go! from my heart, and be join'd with the rest,
Alanna, madree le Oh! alanna, madree!
Sure a slag and a traitor you never will be."

There's no look of a traitor upon the young brow
That's raised to the tempters so haughtily now,
No traitor e'er held up the firm head so high—
No traitor e'er show'd such a proud flashing eye."

On the high gallows tree! on the brave gallows tree!
Where smiled leaves and blossoms, his sad doom met here!
But it never bore blossoms so pure or so fair,
As the heart of the martyr that hangs from that tree."

"Stag," an informer.

THE IRISH SHORE.

BY CHAS.

"Tis vain to hope, 'tis vain to dream
Your land can ever rise,
With hate her children rend her heart
While low in dust she lies:
Forget her wrongs," so says the world,
As many did before."

But, oh! how can we e'er forget
Our dear old Irish shore?
Can we forget the glorious host
Who scorned as slaves to live,
Who gave their lives to native land—
What more could mortal give?

Or cease to venerate the soil
Made holy by their gore?
Our hearts were clods could we forget
Our dear old Irish shore."

Can we forget that on our brows
Is slavery's shameful brand—
That we are never truly free
While fetters bind our land—
That Freedom on us seems to frown
And murmur evermore:

"If true to me, arise and free
Your own green Irish shore."
When we forget to open our eyes
To meet the smile of day,
Forget to weep when those most dear
Are shrouded in the clay."

Forget to look with love and trust
To Him we now adore,
We may forget, but not still then,
Our dear old Irish shore."

"Tis vain to dream, but not to toil.
O, land we love, for thee;
While hope remains and memory lasts
Our dearest wish must be
For thee to labor, plan and pray,
And sleep when life is o'er
Beneath the sod that wraps thy breast,
Our green old Irish shore."

IRISH NEWS.

THE O'DONOGHUE IN TRALE.

The excitement in Tralee, says the Dublin Irishman of September 13th, must have reached the climax on Wednesday when Daniel O'Donoghue made his appearance in that town. When he arrived at the railway station he was met by an indignant force which stunned and overwhelmed him with hostile demonstrations. It was with difficulty the "Chief of the Glens" made his escape from his constituents. Yells, taunts of treachery, groans of indignation burst upon the audacious man who dared to confront those whom he had so shamelessly betrayed. The punishment which "The O'Donoghue" has received could not be forgotten in the best situation which the British government has at its disposal. Any attempt to explain or apologize was out of the question. After the O'Donoghue and his few friends took refuge in Bennett's Hotel, the mobbed chieftain attempted to speak from the windows; not a word could be heard. If all the elements of the universe had joined to create an unearthly din, the effect would not have been greater than the howling and screaming of the populace. The loudest peals of thunder would have passed away unheard while the roaring continued. But the impatient man had a speech to deliver which he handed to the reporters. This is how it begins: "The reception which you have given me to-day is the most cheering event of my political life." What more irrefragable proof than this could he give of his falsehood, dishonesty and treachery?

THE AMNESTY MEETING AT CLONTARF

was one of the largest ever held in Dublin or its vicinity. The demonstration at Cabra four years ago was magnificent by its numbers, its order and its influence; that at Danes' Fields was not a whit less grand and imposing in all these respects. It is remarkable that the number of people that assembled to call for amnesty about five times greater than the combined armies engaged in the great battle in 1014. On each side about 20,000 men took part in the conflict, and the figures generally put down to represent last Sunday's gathering are 200,000 including the crowds who blocked the roads and rested satisfied in occupying the fields outside the platform, where there was no danger of crushing or injury. The ground chosen for the meeting was that held by the right wing of the Danish army, composed of auxiliaries brought over especially from the shores of the Baltic, and placed under the command of Brodar, admiral of the fleet. Amongst them was a sprinkling of Welsh and Cornish men. Opposed to them was the left wing of Brian's hosts, consisting of the army of Connaught, under Eithne O'Kelly, who was killed on that memorable Good Friday. On the soil made sacred by this great battle of Clontarf, where the bones of our heroes have mouldered and mingled with the dust of the mail-clad warriors of Northern Europe, stood the 200,000 men and women, appealing by their earnestness and order for the release of the forty prisoners who have already passed many years in iron fetters.

IRISH GRATITUDE.

The London Standard tells the following story, of the truth of which we can have no doubt whatever.—In the year 1843, amongst other tenants on the estate of the late Right Hon. Edward Litton, who were then assisted to emigrate by that model Irish landlord, Patrick M'Alister. For several days after his departure no intelligence concerning him had reached home, and it was supposed he had died. In 1860 it happened, however, that Master Litton, then on his travels, came across the former "Irish boy" in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where, by a steady course of self-education and prudence, as well as the exercise of a rare talent for speculation, he had amassed a considerable fortune, and, late on, oil-wells of almost inexhaustible depth. Having done good service to the country of his adoption in the great war of secession, Major M'Alister, being badly wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, retired from active service. Intelligence has just reached his fortunate legatee, this visitor of 1860, that, by a will dated two months before his death, which occurred in May, 1873, this "Irish emigrant" has bequeathed to the son of his former landlord, a junior member of the equity bar in England, the whole of his vast property. To any junior barrister, "waiting for business," this example of Irish gratitude must be as pleasing as it was unexpected.

TWICE HANGED.

In August last one James Gaffney was murdered by a man named James Connor at Liverpool. The latter was tried and condemned to pay the penalty of death. On the 8th inst., Gaffney proceeded to conduct the execution. He fixed the rope and drew the bolt. The unfortunate culprit fell to the ground, the cord having broken. After falling the poor wretch sat up looking bewildered, but apparently not much shocked. During the horrible suspense of preparing a new rope the doomed creature made piteous appeals to be let off on the ground that he had "stood it like a brick the first time." He had shown, indeed, great firmness in walking to the scaffold, but he was obliged to ascend the ladder of death a second time when the new rope did not break and he was hanged.

There was a great popular demonstration at Cavan, on Monday, in favor of Home rule.

A CRUEL EVICTION.

On Monday, September 2, one of the darkest enactments which British law has devised for our misery was fully carried out in the neighborhood of Skibbereen—a place long remarkable for the patriotism of its poor but devoted people. On the above date a poor man, M. Walsh of Hollybrook, with a wife and seven or eight helpless children, were thrown homelessly on the world, having been ejected by order of their landlord, Captain Morgan. A posse of police from this and the surrounding districts, armed to the teeth, assembled together under the command of Sub-Inspector Mayne. But no resistance was offered, and before the sheriff arrived the tenant and his brother waited on the gallant captain and offered to give an increase of £10 in the rent, and to forego all claims to compensation, which was refused. It is hard to witness so sad and heartrending a spectacle, but such things have now become so common that there is not one in Ireland who has not been compelled to look calmly on and see such scenes enacted almost every day. As thousands of our countrymen have such pictures deeply engraven on their hearts a detailed account of this eviction is not at all necessary.

THE LIMERICK FARMERS' CLUB.

At a recent meeting of Limerick and Clare Farmers, recriminations took place between the chairman, Mr. Bolster, and Mr. Joseph Gubbins a member of the Club. The chairman explained that his observations at the previous meeting had been misunderstood. Mr. Gubbins asked if the chairman was prepared to support Home Rule candidates for the country at the next elections. The chairman declined to answer, and accused Mr. Gubbins of not having paid his subscription to the club for the past year. After some uproar consequent on this assertion Mr. Bolster said he would not occupy the position of president any longer; he had been grossly insulted and would now withdraw from the chairmanship. A scene of confusion ensued, and after some vain efforts on the part of some of the members to make Mr. Gubbins apologize, Mr. Bolster left the room; and Mr. Matthew Flattery having been moved to the chair, the meeting broke up amid the greatest possible excitement and confusion.

JAMES J. O'KELLY.

Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald's correspondent in Cuba, who received such rough treatment at the hands of the Spanish authorities, has sent the following letter to Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Dublin Amnesty Association:—

"HOTEL DE PARIS, MADRID, August 19th, 1873.
"DEAR MR. NOLAN:—Will you kindly forward, without delay, the enclosed note to Mr. Nolan. I wrote to him several times, but have as yet received no reply. I am still a prisoner on parole, and don't know when I may definitely be set at liberty, as matters move slowly in this country. I shall be delighted to hear from you at an early date. Mr. Butt kindly wrote to me in April last; it was only the day before yesterday his letter reached me. Remember me to such of my friends as have not forgotten me.
"Truly yours, JAMES J. O'KELLY."

DROGHEDA IN DARKNESS.

The local authorities of Drogheda, not having made any arrangements on the termination of their contract with the local gas company, who had hitherto lighted the town, found themselves on a sudden in a darkness which, like a plague that fell upon the Egyptians, "may be felt." A timely attempt was made to illuminate the town by oil-lamps, but the authors of the idea cannot be complimented on their success. After a score of penny paraffin lamps had been lit, and almost instantly extinguished by the wind, the authorities came to the conclusion that it was useless to cope with the monopoly, and quietly acceded to the demands of the gas company.

MONUMENT TO LORD DUNKELIN.

During the week ending August 30th, numerous workmen have been employed in erecting in the Square, Galway, the monument to the memory of the late Lord Dunkelin. The block, which is most beautifully carved, is of Peterhead granite, and bears the following inscription: "Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dunkelin, M. P. for the County Galway, born 1827, died 1867. This statue is erected by the inhabitants of the county and the town of Galway, as a tribute of affection and respect to his memory, 1873."

PROPOSED RAILWAY.

At an influential meeting at Ballycastle, County Mayo, on Wednesday, September 3d, a project for the construction of a line of railway from Portrush to Ballycastle was approved of. The proposed length of the line is about twenty miles, and the estimated cost of construction £4,000 per mile. A large revenue is anticipated from the carriage of the mineral wealth of the district. A committee was appointed to report on the financial details of the undertaking.

MR. P. J. SMYTHE.

We learn, says the Waterford Chronicle, that the friends of this gentleman here, in order to testify their approval of his parliamentary career, are about to entertain him at a dinner in the Imperial Hotel, on the evening of Thursday next.

THE TRALE ELECTION.

There will be no election in Tralee, the O'Donoghue, Member of Parliament for that city, not having received the expected appointment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The bombardment of Alicante was opened at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning by the rebel steamers "Numancia" and "Mendez Nunez." Five hundred projectiles, some of which were filled with petroleum, were thrown into the city. Much damage was done, and several edifices are in ruins. A vigorous fire was returned from the forts and batteries on shore, with effect, for at the end of seven hours the rebel iron-clads slipped their cables and withdrew in a damaged condition. The insurgent vessels directed their fire at the castle, which overhangs the city at an altitude of four hundred feet, hoping that by the fall of its walls a part of the city might be destroyed. One shell struck the public building in which the national and city authorities were assembled. The city walls were damaged in several places. The rebel vessels at one time came close to the shore, but they were driven away by the fire directed from the jetty. The "Mendez Nunez" lost her funnel. Minister Mazonave visited the most assailed parts during the action. All the merchant shipping left the port and anchored outside. The British fleet was moored in the harbor, which at one time was in danger of falling into the hands of the Carlists, including the Germans, occupied the centre. Inside these lines the rebel iron-clads "Numancia" and "Mendez Nunez" took up their positions and prepared to bombard the place. The German commander at the last moment offered to stop the hostilities, but the English and French commanders refused to join him in the act. Eight persons were killed in the bombardment. Minister Mazonave telegraphed at noon that the bombardment had ended, and declared that it was a wanton outrage, which should be held up to the reprobation of Europe. The men-of-war "Victoria" and "Alamance," recently released by the British, will be dispatched to the relief of Alicante.

Madrid dates of September 29th state that the town of Berge, which at one time was in danger of falling into the hands of the Carlists, has been reinforced and supplied with provisions and ammunition. The Carlists in the North have recently met with a series of serious reverses. Discontent and desertions are spreading in their ranks. Meantime enthusiasm for the National cause is increasing in the Northern provinces.

A HUMAN TABLE.

In the Italian section of the Vienna Exposition, Dr. Marini exhibits, among an assortment of human feet, hands, legs, arms, and busts, of shrunken proportions, and deep brown color, a large, round plateau, evidently of hard and polished material, which has been likened to stale gelatine or puffed buns' head. It is a conglomerate of specimens, illustrative of an art invented by him—the petrification and mummification of human corpses. It was this very Dr. Marini who petrified Mazzini, and executed his work so well that the admirers of the arch-conspirator proposed to set up the corpse on the capitol and save economical Italy the expense of a statue. The doctor's preparations are weather-proof, and will not only stand wear, but take on a high degree of polish. His mummified specimens, by a process known to him alone, can be restored to their original size and elasticity; while the petrified ones are as hard, and possibly as durable, as granite. The top slab of the table is composed of muscles, fat, sinews, and glandular substance—all petrified together in a block, the surface of which has been planned and polished till its face resembles marble. Certificates from Nelaton and other distinguished surgeons are attached to the specimen limbs, setting forth that the limbs in question had, for the satisfaction of the certifiers, been restored to their pristine softness and pliability.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REVOLTS.

The British Steam Sloop Niobe, which arrived last week at Kingston in Jamaica, brings the following intelligence of the bombardment of Omoa, Honduras. General Estrada's troops, after assassinating a detachment of Palacios' force, which, under a flag of truce, approached the Fort, sacked Omoa, and imprisoned all British subjects, gutted the Consulates of America, England, Spain and Portugal, tore the American flag to pieces, and sacked merchants' safes and warehouses, leaving them perfect wrecks. The Niobe soon after arrived, and demanded the surrender of imprisoned foreigners and explanations for the outrage. The authorities were obstinate, and refused to accede to the demands of the commander of the Niobe, when a bombardment followed until a flag of truce was shown. The prisoners were then surrendered, and compensation was guaranteed.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Notwithstanding the amount of caution which English railroad officials are supposed to exercise, the number of accidents reported from Great Britain during the week are alarming, though happily not resulting in any considerable loss of human life. On Sunday there were no less than nine railroad accidents. No one however is reported killed though a number have been seriously injured.

THE CONVICTED BANK FORGERS.

Two of the Bank of England forgers are at Pentonville Prison, and two others in Holloway Prison. No visitors will be permitted to see them till the eve of their departure. Each will be transported to a different penal colony.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

The great English reformer is thus described Over six feet in height, with a loose, swinging gait, and his chest like the breast of an oak; his large blue eyes, brown hair, which thickly clusters back of his ears; his fair, ruddy skin, and his thoroughly athletic proportions, bespeak him as the pure-blooded Saxon Franklin, who from the day of Runnymede has been habitually creating trouble for the oppressor. This is the man who leads and has led for 25 years the ever-growing masses of the people in England who pray for a republic of law and order and whose prayers, if successful, must entail the downfall of the English landed aristocracy. Mr. Bradlaugh is editor and proprietor of the London National Reformer, the organ of the English Republicans and Secularists.

EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

A German exploring expedition has gone to the interior of Africa, with the intention of establishing communication between the Eastern and Western shores of that vast continent, whose trackless wilds have so long baffled the skill and defied the exertions of the most experienced and brave travellers. The English expedition under the command of Livingstone, was by the latest accounts, at San Salvador, the capital of Congo; while the French expedition had arrived at Enenaga, on Ogova River. It is evident that the time has at length arrived when the curiosity of the most enthusiastic geographer, will be gratified. When Central Africa will be no more an object of dread and mystery than the great plains of the West are at the present moment.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO ANTICIPATED.

The Congress of the State of Nuevo Leon elected Ramon Trevino Governor, defeating Garcia Ayala, the National Administration candidate, who had received a plurality of the popular vote, thus placing the State in the hands of the Revolutionists of last year. General Speda, who was deposed by the Congress of Coahuila as Governor, continues to exercise the functions of that office while the Congress of that State is in session at Monclova, and supports Dr. Salas as Governor. General Durazo with one thousand Federals, will occupy Saltillo and Monterrey, to maintain order.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Desultory skirmishing between the Government troops and the insurgents, is going on at present in Cuba, without any very disastrous results to either party. In a skirmish in Havana on the 30th, the Spanish killed ten insurgents and took several prisoners. The Spaniards had eighteen wounded. It is only natural under existing circumstances that a general feeling of insecurity should prevail amongst the foreign portion of the population, more particularly the bankers and merchants who are literally at their wits end.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

A rumor prevails in Madrid that the American government has addressed a friendly note to Spain explaining its policy to Cuba. The note is not known, but it is understood to offer for the consideration of the Spanish government certain suggestions, with a view to important and favorable changes in the present Cuban policy.

A DENIAL.

In given to the statement published to the effect that the mission of Cardinal Bonnechose to Rome was for the purpose of inviting the Pope to visit France to consecrate Henry V. as King. It is now stated that the mission of the Cardinal has no reference to the monarchical question.

A PLEBISCITE DEMANDED IN PARIS.

The monarchist deputies in Paris are again actively agitating the question of a change, as intimated previous to the close of the last session of the assembly. The subject has again come up for discussion on the opening of the present session. The Republicans and Bonapartists unite in demanding a plebiscite, as the only means of deciding the matter to the satisfaction of the country.

THE ASHANTER WAR.

Late advices state that the natives are in a state of semi-starvation, and it is supposed that they are waiting for the end of the rainy season. They will be unable until then to make any movement. A merchant vessel was discovered selling the powder, and has been seized by the British commander. A blockade of the coast has been declared, to prevent a similar occurrence.

FAREWELL BANQUET.

A farewell banquet was given to ex-United States Minister Nelson in the city of Mexico on the 18th inst. President Lerdo made a speech, complimenting Messrs. Nelson and Foster, and praising the Government and people of the United States.

YELLOW FEVER.

A dispatch from Melbourne reports the steamer "Panjab" arrived at Lyttelton, New Zealand, September 18th, with several cases of fever on board. Twenty-eight passengers died of the disease.

DISAFFECTION IN THE CARLIST RANKS.

Disensions in the ranks of the Carlists are increasing. Leaders Dorregary, Redo, and Lizarraga have left their commands and have arrived at Bayonne.

A SUBMARINE CABLE.

Is to be laid between Paita in Peru and Panama. The time for opening proposals for its laying down, has been extended for sixty days.

The Paray-le-Monial Pilgrimage.

WHAT THE LONDON "STANDARD" THINKS OF IT.

The pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial was initiated under circumstances in every way remarkable and auspicious. The little town of Paray-le-Monial is situated in the district of Charolais, a portion of the ancient province of Burgundy, France. At the convent of Usandines in the town, which two hundred years ago, there lived a nun, Margaret Mary Alcouque, to whom the Church has given the name of Blessed. On more than one occasion the humble religious is said to have been honored by visions of the Saviour who appeared to her under a tree in the convent garden, and there discoursed with her on the devotion to the Sacred Heart, commanding her to do all in her power to spread it among the nations. The chaplain of the convent was Father de la Colombe, S. J., and he became the apostle of the new devotion. In those troublous days the English priesthood was mainly supplied by French divines. Father de la Colombe was sent on the English mission, and it was in England that he first preached the Sacred Heart to the world. That devotion has now spread over every portion of the Catholic world, and pilgrims from the ends of the earth throng to Paray to visit the scenes around which mystic converse passed between the saint and her Master. Considerably over 500 pilgrims left London for Paray on Tuesday, September 9th, and nearly as many more were refused tickets, as the railway and lodging accommodation had been previously exhausted. The pilgrimage was made under the auspices of Archbishop Manning and the Duke of Norfolk, and has excited the anger and provoked the criticism of the English press. The Standard of Tuesday, the 9th ult. says:—

The story of the poor sister only describes in a painfully clumsy way the elevation and purification of the human heart by absorption into a higher sentiment and will. The child, the pupil, the disciple or the admirer surrenders his own will, and acquiesces by imitation and obedience in the will of the natural teacher, the early example or the proposed pattern. It is usual, indeed universal, to talk of the heart being softened or purified by the process of assimilation, which is only natural in the child and in the adult, in the woman than in the man. No doubt the common figures employed in sermons and in books of devotion, not to speak of the sacred text, favor in regard to the heart some material conception and language. If an inspired prophet could describe the extraction of a heart of stone and the substitution of one of flesh, it was only natural enough that a nun with ecstatic tendencies should describe a process more in accordance with the usual ideas of her sex. She might be allowed so to imagine it, and the figure would have its meaning and force. But meaning and force disappear, we make free to say, when the figure of speech or the idea palpably impressed on a too sensitive brain is soberly treated as a stupendous preternatural event in the history of the world, consecrating the site and forming a new basis of faith and a new centre of devotion. That a nun might imagine it, and that the imagination is to be respected all may admit, but that there was any such actual occurrence is a matter in which a very small fraction will find themselves at issue with all reasonable men. What is more, they will help to discredit faith altogether. They will contribute one more item to the enormous catalogue of beliefs sinking one another into the abyss of time. Indeed the very proceeding itself bears witness to the growth of the decay of superstition. Why this new object of pilgrimage? Why this new revelation? Except that so many have become obsolete and forgotten, passing first out of fashion, then out of memory altogether, as this, it can hardly be doubted, will in due time.

Irish Volunteers and English Prizes.

The "people" of Ireland, or eight children of said people, say the English, are making themselves highly ridiculous. There cannot be anybody who has not heard of the Elcho Challenge Shield, a large, ungainly, unmeaning mass of bronze and other material, the possession of which for one year has become one of the competitions at the Wimbledon volunteer meeting. It has been so extensively puffed that it ought to be as well known as the Harum. The year it was won by an English volunteer corps it was quietly hung up in Guildhall, London, and we heard no more of it. But this year eight gentlemen who took upon themselves to represent Ireland won the shield, and their private friends in Dublin are beside themselves with joy, and are doing their best to turn the trifling event into a matter of public national importance. And the best, or rather the worst, of the shield is, that only a model of the shield has been sent over to Ireland. Splendid compliment to the eight self-elected champions of Erin!

We cannot but admire the modesty of the English riflemen, inasmuch as it is a virtue which has been but seldom displayed by the sons of Albion. At the same time the victory of the Irish volunteers inspires us with no feelings of unbounded admiration or enthusiasm. The victory was not one of the people, but of eight members of an aristocracy who have almost invariably show themselves on all occasions, the warmest advocates of the English cause, the bitterest enemies of our unfortunate people. The metropolitan press could easily find, far more honorable though perhaps not more congenial employment, than filling their columns with eulogies, on the skill and indomitable pluck of those self constituted champions of Erin.

Charles Bradlaugh's Programme.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the great English agitator, who will be a candidate at the next election for Northampton, has promised to the electors to advocate, among other things, the revival of short parliaments, better representation of minorities, disestablishment of the State Church, more exclusion of ecclesiastics from the House of Lords, a system of life peerages, the deprivation of all peers for the future of hereditary privileges, a reputation of extravagance and increasing national expenditure, re-adjustment of taxation and re-distribution of seats, abolition of the laws of primogeniture, the compulsory cultivation of profitable though uncultivated land by freeholders, imposition of specially heavy taxation on exceptionally large estates, and entire abolition of gavel laws, furthermore, he will advocate the repeal of the present law of conspiracy, the abolition of jurisdiction of unpaid magistracy, matters relating to employer and employed, the enactment of changes in criminal law, to place employers and their workmen on equality before law, and measures for giving security to tenant cultivators for value of improvements, and to render the transfer of land cheap and easy.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST, A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street San Francisco.

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the Nationalist been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a joint-stock company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics:

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the utility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most effective mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of the principal Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-operation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an independent nation, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

Dr. B. J. Smith's
PHRENOLOGICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTE, 635 and 637 California street, (opposite St. Mary's Cathedral), is the best place in California for a workingman to get in Rheumatism, dyspepsia, consumption, nervousness, debility and chronic diseases we never fail to cure, and mainly without drugs.
\$7 Consultations free. Jly26-14

J. D. Callaghan, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
Office and Residence, No. 522 Folsom Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Office Hours—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 7 P. M. ap12-14

P. J. McEwan, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. (Dublin and Edinburgh). Office—No. 1,028 Market Street, San Francisco. Office Hours—From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. Jly2-14

DR. S. H. ROBERTS.
Dentist,
No. 142 1/2 Fourth Street near Howard, San Francisco. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Jly4-14

DRY GOODS. A BONA FIDE

LIST OF PRICES!

NOTHING MISREPRESENTED!

An Ample Stock of Everything
at the Prices Quoted Below.

HAVING ARRANGED AND MARKED down the Great BANKRUPT STOCK

We will sell on terms more advantageous to the purchaser than any other house has thus far attempted to do on this Coast.

Lot No. 1—500 Pieces Reversible Plaids, 25 cents a yard.
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Lot No. 3—700 Pieces Mohair Stripe, 12 1/2 cents a yard.
Lot No. 4—200 pieces Poplins, 25 cents a yard.

Our finest and superior make of Dry Goods, such as Velours, Silk Poplins, all Wool Poplins, Pongees reduced to 50, 62 1/2 and 75 cents per yard. Extraordinary bargains.
Also, Japanese Silk-finished High Lustre Poplins, 25 and 35 cents per yard.
Also, Fine Abyssinian Silks, at 50, 62 and 75 cents per yard.
Black Silks, \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$1 75.
Ladies, inquire for \$2 50 Black Bonnet Silk, never before sold for less than \$4 per yard.
All \$1 50 and \$2 Striped Fancy French Silks reduced to 75 cents and \$1 per yard.
Black Goods all reduced to the lowest possible prices.
American Prints, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.
One yard wide French Prints and Satins de China, 18 1/2 cents per yard.

House Furnishing Goods.

4-4 Sheetting, 12 1/2 cents per yard.
Turkey Red Table Linen, 2 yards wide, 75 cents.
Bedsteads, \$1, 1.50, \$2 and \$3.
Towels, Napkins, and Table Linen, reduced proportionately.
4-4 Heavy Scotch Ginghams, 12 1/2 cents per yard.
French Chambrays, 12 1/2 cents per yard.
Heavy Belfast Flax Linen, 16 2-3 cents per yard.
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SHAWLS.

Beautiful Wool Striped Shawls.....\$1 50
Fine Reversible Shawls.....\$3 50
Ottoman Shawls, All Wool.....\$5 50

Bargains in Fancy Department.

Juvenile Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, 10 cents per pair.
The \$1 25 Kid Gloves for 50 cents per pair.
6,000 Ladies Silk Scarfs, 25 cents each.
1,000 dozen Corsets, 35 cents each.
Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Ladies and Children's Underwear, at less than manufacturers' prices.
A great many other lines of desirable goods too numerous to mention, will be sold equally low.

As our system of business is one price, and no deviation, it will be needless for purchasers to offer a second price.

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Jly 12-14

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In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves.

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THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St.

NORCROSS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
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BANNERS, ETC.
MARION TEMPLE, No. 4 Post Street, one door from Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Jly2-14

ARTHUR T. NORTON. M. J. GAVAN.
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Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

154 THIRD ST., (Near Howard,) SAN FRANCISCO. Jy 21-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Dillon & Mrs. Kenealy,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.
No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO. Jly4-14

37 Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. Jly4-14

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
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DR. JOHN ROLL, the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world, can be found at No. 585 Pacific Street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kind of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells, causes love, returns anything that is stolen, or runs away, and cures drunkards from drinking. He will give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see him. Jly4-14

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Fire. Fire. Fire.

Boots and Shoes!

GRAND REOPENING!

.....OF.....

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No. 27 Third Street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the late Fire, I was compelled to suspend my business for three weeks to refit and enlarge my store, and get up a large and well selected stock, which I will sell twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any store in the city. Also several hundred pairs of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, slightly damaged by water, will sell for 50 cents on the dollar.

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BARGAINS, AT

M. Walsh's

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Bet. Market and Mission, Jessie and Stevenson. Jany21-14

Syracuse Boot & Shoe Store.

Stephen Finnegan,
Nos. 904 MARKET and 3 ELLIS STS.

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Ladies' Gents' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Slippers at the lowest prices. A kinds of custom work done with neatness and dispatch. THIS STORE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. aug-14

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Symbol of Life.

By Having advice and Treatment at Once of
DR. AIKIN, 504 Kearny St.,

Whose Most Approved Scientific System of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, (General and Special Practice.)

Cures all kinds of diseases, including Deafness, Ear Discharges, Noises in the Head, Weak or Inflamed Eyes, Sore Lids and Granulations, Dim Sight and Floating Spots, Opacities, Films, Cataract, Cross Eyes and Nervous Blindness, Catarrhs, Tumors in the Nose, (Polyp), Chronic Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption (with Spitting Blood, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, Emaciation, etc.) Heart Diseases, Pain, Suffocation, Faintness, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, Cramp, Water Bristle, Flatulency, Pain in the Side, Enlarged Liver, Jaundice, Gall Stones, Constipation, Piles, Bloating, Bowel Complaints, Tape Worm, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back, Gravel, Irritability and all Bladder and Kidney Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Scrofula, Leprosy, Syphilis, (with Pain in the Head and Bones, Water Bristle, Blotches on the Face, Ulcerated Throat and Nose, and other symptoms), Rickets, Necrosis, Fever Sore, Hip Joint and Bone Diseases, Cancer, Tumors, Erysipelas, Fists, Stricture, Rupture, Club Foot, Wry Neck, Hare Lip, Goitre, Cornuities, Disfiguring Marks, Wens, Enlarged Testicles, Abscesses, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Palsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Convulsions, Delirium, Sleeplessness, Headache, Dropsy, Lead Poisoning, Baldness, Nervous and Organic Debility—All those serious recent and old standing diseases not understood or well-treated by the family physicians, or others. Do not suffer or delay. THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

"Those preferring an educated and responsible physician for skillful treatment of any chronic or serious disease, without idle pretensions or extortion, but who, considerate of all, treats his patients conscientiously to benefit and cure them, should apply to DR. AIKIN, 504 Kearny street. He is a very successful and performs more genuine cures than any other in his important specialties. No matter what you have decreed in vain, do not neglect your health, for you can rely on him to cure you, if ever curable."—San Francisco Papers.

LADIES, Married or Single, can consult the Doctor on any delicate or delicate matter of health with confidence and certainty of relief, and he is a gentleman who has no superior in the Specialty of Diseases of Women. The latest and most successful cures are secured of any illness, health, Trouble, Irregularities, Suppression, Weakness, Ulceration, Pain, Irritation, Spinal Affection, Retarded Development, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Sterility, Ovarian, and other diseases.

Avoid Sickness, Drug Poisoning, Danger and Uncertainty.

Have proper and reliable treatment and be well. Home and attendance for patients, as desired.

Friendly advice, best remedies for all wanting Medical or Surgical aid in this city or country. The strictest fidelity can always be relied on.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men, Whatever, read or doctor, permanently cured of debility or disease arising from body and mind. No Mercury or Quackery. Separate rooms.

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"Vain is Wealth, or Fame, or Life, without Health." Patients visited at home out of office hours. All medicines and needed articles supplied. Come prepared to arrange requisite treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fees reasonable—suited the circumstances of all.

No Charge for Consultation.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 4, and 6 to 8 P. M.
Call or Address, N. J. AIKIN, M. D.,
PARLOR AND OFFICE—504 KEARNY ST.,
N. E. Cor California st., San Francisco.
Near all the cars, or can come to the door by connecting with Potrero and Kearny street line. Jly 26-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. J. B. Pinchard's
APPARATUS AND COMPOUND,
FOR the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Fever and Heart Diseases, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Patented December 14, 1872. Office, southeast corner Market and Second. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 12 M. 2 to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. References given. Jy 28-14

THE HIBERNIA HALL, 246 Third Street, is newly fitted up in superb style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military displays. It is one of the best Public Halls in the city. The new improvements deserve the attention of public speakers. In this Hall the movements of the audience create no noise. Silence is the ally of eloquence.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

John Leddy, Manufacturer of and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES,

120 FOURTH ST., (corner of Minna.)

Men's Boots from \$2 50 to \$4 00
Men's Boots (best quality) from 5 00 to 8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots from 1 50 to 3 50
Ladies' Gaiters from 1 00 to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters from 75 to 1 50
Misses' Balmorals from 1 00 to 2 25
Children's French Calf from 1 25 to 1 50
Children's French Goat from 1 00 to 1 75

ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. Jly 19-14

M. F. Walsh,

Fashionable

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

909 Market Street, (corner of Fifth.)

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Barker's Philadelphia Boots. Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Jly 19-14

Hugh O'Connor,

504 MARKET STREET.

Importer of

PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.

Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing fronts and sole leather kept on hand. Jly 19-14

Thomas Healy,

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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Repairing neatly done. Jly 19-14

DENIS WHELAN,

BOOT MAKER,

STEVENSON ST., (two doors from Third st.)

Opposite P. J. TANIAN'S.

Fashionable Boots Made at the Lowest Prices. Repairing neatly done and satisfaction guaranteed. Jy 19-14

STEPHEN THOMAS,

PRIZE

BOOT MAKER,

LADIES AND MISSES' BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 142 Fourth Street, San Francisco. Jy4-14

WILLIAM O'CONNELL,

FASHIONABLE

Boot Maker.

518 HOWARD STREET, (Irish-American Hall)

SAN FRANCISCO. Jy4-14

JESSE SELLERS. THOMAS KING

SELLERS & KING.

Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 18 Third Street, Cor.

Stevenson, San Francisco.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand, at lowest prices. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Jy4-14



The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE

BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. Jy24-14

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Sanders' Dancing Academy,

New Montgomery Street.

APPLY DAILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A. M. till FIVE P. M.
SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at eight o'clock. ap12-14

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

[ESTABLISHED, 1857.]

Alfred Barrett,

JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,

No. 13 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of California Jewelry and Diamond Work, made and repaired. Jly 5-14

Wm. H. T. Clark,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

Silver Plater and Gilder.

No. 31 THIRD ST., (near Market), SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Pined Ware Repaired, and Old Silver Whitened and Finished to look equal to new. Orders

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA—TRADE IN BLACK IVORY—COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

Some time since Sir Samuel Baker was commissioned by the Viceroy of Egypt to go up the Nile, cross the Nubian Desert of Africa and, together with a command of a thousand men, proceed to the great basin of the Nile, and annex the fertile region about the Equator. This work Baker has done and successfully accomplished in the face of what were seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The lot of the explorer is never an easy one in any land; but it is in Mahometan Africa particularly perplexing. Among the black men a white man is a devil; among the Moslems he is fouler than vermin. Laziness, treachery and brutality are the characteristics of your sworn subordinates, while an open enemy's mildest weapon is a poisoned arrow. Sir Samuel Baker had learned these facts when he mingled with the Hamar elephant hunters on the frontier of Abyssinia, and later, when he passed through the Kingdom of Kambasi to taste the sweet waters of the Albert Nyanza. Therefore, when he accepted the command of the expedition, he was acquainted with the people with whom he had to deal. The following is an extract from the letter of a distinguished traveler and geographer who accompanied Sir Samuel Baker on his perilous expedition.

"It is proved that all the difficulties which beset Baker were caused by the ivory traders, and not by the savages. The reason for this is easily found in the fact that the traders cannot export any slaves in Baker's presence, and thus their most lucrative employment is taken away from them. From a humanitarian point of view all the ivory trade in the country of the blacks should be forbidden, as it is statistically shown that the ivory gained does not even defray the expenses, and the profit which the speculators make it made by dealing in human beings. Let us state it openly. Baker Pacha, on his return voyage on the White River, passed three ships laden with slaves which were captured in Fashoda and sent on to Khartoum with a military escort.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Egyptian government is bound to suppress this heinous trade energetically, and, as it is asserted by some people that the ivory trade will suffer thereby, we state emphatically that the ivory trade is only the cloak under which the illegal slave trade is carried on. The supply of ivory is growing scarcer every year; 1,000 cantars of it only came into the Khartoum market this year. Without laying claim on being a prophet, I think that from my long experience I can safely predict that within the next ten years the Khartoum ivory trade will be reduced almost to nothing. It is greatly preferable to suppress at once the suspicious and unimportant ivory trade of the White Nile. The pecuniary right must be sacrificed for humanity's sake. This is the only way to satisfy the demands of modern civilization and to abolish the slave trade in the interior of Africa.

Scarcely any illness appeared among the members of the Nile expedition in that magnificent equatorial climate. Only one single soldier died of fever, and the chief engineer Higginbotham I am sorry to say died of typhoid fever, and he was buried by the side of the missionaries who had died in that place.

According to general accounts from the Divan here the whole expenditure of the Baker expedition amounts to £1,015,000.

A Duel in France—A Brave Irishman.

La Patrie gives the following most interesting account of a duel which took place on the 16th of this month in Liege, Belgium, in which an officer in the Belgian army of the name of O'Sullivan displayed that heroism for which his countrymen in every country in Europe are beginning to be conspicuous in our times, as they ever were abroad and at home, when an opportunity offered for them to give proofs of their heroism.

The following are the details given by the Paris journals, and it appears they have already excited great admiration on the part of the officers of the French army:—A sword of honor or pistolet d'honneur, are spoken of as a recognition of the generous and heroic conduct of the brave O'Sullivan, who risked his life to defend the honor of his brother officers of the French army absent. At a time when it is the fashion to insult the fallen brave, this generous answer to the cowardly insults of the insolent foe by an Irishman bearing the honored name of O'Sullivan deserves to be remembered not only in France, but in the country of his birth or of his ancestors. On the 10th of August two Prussian officers in private clothes entered into a cafe at Liege. This service was anything but good, it appears. Those gentlemen (?) became impatient, and one of them said in a loud voice, "Is there not some French officer here to serve us?" At these words a Major O'Sullivan, of the Guards, stood up and said, "There are no French officers, but there are Belgian officers, and they answer for the honor of their comrades in France. Here is my card." Another officer handed him to the second Prussian, and an appointment was fixed for the next morning; but one of the officers only was forthcoming; the other had prudently absconded. O'Sullivan shot the Prussian officer dead on the spot. A large number of French officers sent their cards to the brave Irishman who had so nobly defended their honor in their absence. Twice in Belgium during the late war I had an opportunity of judging of the sympathy of the people in that country for France, and in the army particularly; the deepest interest was taken in the war, and every disaster was a cause of sorrow to the army of Belgium.

Mrs. Mermillod wittily observed lately: "Had I erected barricades, shot priests, and petrolised monuments in Paris, I should be received with cold in Switzerland; but as I built churches, hospitals and charity schools Geneva, Geneva exiles me to France; but then I erected barricades against the devil."

THE LINE MUST BE DRAWN SOMEWHERE!—My Lady: "And why did you leave your last situation?" Sensitive being. "Well, my lady, I 'adn't been in the 'ouse' ardy a month w'en I 'asertained that the ladies of the family 'ad never been presented 'at court!'"

Make Money

Fast and honorably, \$12.50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars JEROME B. HUDSON & Co., Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers: A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey, Quartermaster; J. D. Cushman, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Lagan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.
Co. A, Montgomery Guards: Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster; drill in Armory Hall.
Co. B, Shields Guards: Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand, First Lieutenant; P. McKelley, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.
Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards: Captain, J. Laddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.
Co. D, Meagher Guards: Captain, J. Egan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.
Co. E, Emmet Life Guards: Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowler, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Thursday.
Co. H, MacMahon Guards: Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, J. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.
Sarsfield Guards, (Independent): Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall on Tuesdays.
Co. A, Legion of St. Patrick: Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Friday.
Hibernia Rifles: Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sergeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sergeant, Thomas Flynn; drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.
Jackson Dragons: Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant; W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant; drill in La Grande Armee every Friday.
Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall, Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dwyer, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T. Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.
Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall, John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.; J. Henry, C. S.; J. Grant, T. Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post Street, Physician.
Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall, M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.
St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock p. m., Daniel Macweeney, President; M. O'Brien, Secretary.
St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, J. Anderson, President.
Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall, Henry Hall, President.
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.
Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.
Thomas F. Burke Circle, P. B.—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.
A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Ward, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.
County Officers: M. J. Wren, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drury, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Conroy, G. T.
Division No. 4.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall, J. Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington, R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.
Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall, Wm. Simpson, President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.; B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.
Division No. 3.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall, H. G. Hall, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herriock, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S.; C. Farrelly, T.
Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall, J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.
Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street, P. B. Hanna, President; B. Riordan, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Ken, F. S.; J. O'Brien, T.
Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall, M. C. Hassett, President; V. J. Desmond, V. P.; J. P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.
Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at "Stiggers" and "Stiggers" street, J. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V. P.; B. O. Mooney, R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.
Division No. 8.—Meet at St. Mary's Cathedral, President, D. Coyne, V. P.; P. H. McCloskey, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1.—M. V. O'Brien, President; J. J. Brown, V. P.; J. Cronin, R. S.; B. Lucy, F. S.; W. J. O'Brien, T.
Division No. 2.—D. Flynn, P. J. Donovan, V. P.; J. Carroll, R. S.; R. J. Dowling, F. S.; M. Coffey, T.
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C. D.; J. A. Morisy, P. J. Murray, V. P.; J. McCarthy, R. S.; P. M. Darcy, F. S.; J. O'Donnell, T.
SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Vallejo)—D. Brennan, C. D.; P. Kelly, P. J. Moran, V. P.; T. Welch, R. S.; J. Kennedy, F. S.; J. P. Meagher, R. S.; ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C. D.; M. Fitzgerald, P.
YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—M. J. Pettit, C. D.; J. Byrnes, P. J.; J. Walsh, V. P.; J. Donohoe, F. S.; M. Flynn, T.
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Fourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall, Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.
Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall, President, T. O. Mahon, V. P.; J. J. Kelly, Vice President; M. O'Leary, Recording Secretary; J. P. McLeod, Corresponding Secretary; J. O'Leary, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J. Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.
St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J. O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G. S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T. Secretary.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall, John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.; J. Henry, C. S.; J. Grant, T. Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post Street, Physician.
Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall, M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.
St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock p. m., Daniel Macweeney, President; M. O'Brien, Secretary.
St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, J. Anderson, President.
Father Matthew Temper

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"

JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks. It is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people. It is the summary name for many things. It seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and character. It desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief. It would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our Poetry and History sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland. It would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive a greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by law and arms.

THOMAS DAVIS."

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co.
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co.
JAMES GOULD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co.
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.
T. K. HOWE.....Dixon, Solano Co.
THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co.
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knockville, Napa Co.

ENGLAND'S IRON TRADE.

That England did carve out for itself an empire greater than that of the Cæsars, and that it attained and for a long time held a degree of power and importance such as they dreamt not of, will be acknowledged even by England's enemies. Though far from being worshippers at the shrine of that misnamed idol, Anglo-Saxonism, we are willing to concede a generous bravery to the primitive Briton, pluck and endurance to the Germanic invaders, whether Saxons, Jutes or Angles, and chivalrous valor to the Norman conquerors of them all. While however, we regard as important elements of the nation's greatness the sturdiness, energy, courage, persistency and aggressiveness of its heterogeneous population, and while we do not overlook the fact that from time to time men of gigantic intellect came forth to shed an undying lustre and bestow perennial benefits on their country we must yet hold that it was not these things alone which raised England to a first place among the nations. Its insular position, its proximity to the Continent and its intimate relations with France, a great part of which it claimed, and some part of which it possessed for a lengthened period, the wars consequent thereon, and the other wars which it waged against Scotland and Ireland, went all to make a large percentage of the people either soldiers or sailors to carry on her foreign wars and at the same time effectually protect her own shores, the nation found a navy indispensable, and this navy growing with the years in all that made it formidable, has been her right arm in winning and retaining foreign possessions. With conquest came confidence, self-reliance and that self-esteem which made the British soldier in the last century think himself the equal of any "five frog-eating Frenchmen" in the world. This belief was, to be sure, ill-founded; but before it was so rudely dispelled it had proudly set the blood-red ensign of St. George victoriously triumphant on many a hard-fought battlefield. Giving them, as we do, all due credit to the navy and the army of England, and to the sturdy qualities of its people, we shall still be right in maintaining that the modern greatness and prosperity of this country are not due to these influences so much as to its primitive mineral treasures and to the invention of such machinery as most effectually utilized them. In short, it was not England's valor, but England's coal and iron that raised it to such pre-eminence.

The iron ore and the coal beds presented themselves side by side, and English enterprise set itself energetically at work to make the most of them. It succeeded in doing so, and on the most extensive scale, at a time when the neighboring nations did not comprehend the vastness of the results which were destined to accrue to the army of miners and manufacturers that soon occupied the country. The mines in either case were most easily worked, and accordingly English iron in a thousand forms found its way to the remotest colonies. A protective system of legislation, rigidly enforced, fostered the infant industry of the manufacturers, traders and shippers, and this system held sway till they needed it no longer. They had got the start of other nations in the iron trade, had made it a power on the earth, and defied competition till within the last few years. English manufactured goods encircled the globe, and prophecies were abundant that the reign of "the nation of shop keepers" (as Napoleon sarcastically styled them) should last for ever. Latterly, we have found them crying out lustily for "free trade," a cry never tolerated by them till they had control of the great markets of the world for iron wares and the other wares which accompanied them, as the result of England's superiority in machinery and the products of machinery.

Change, however, is as natural to the nations as motion to the waves. As the manufactur-

ing interests of England prospered, the martial spirit of its people declined; its stout yeomen have vanished, and its government is now content to be a spectator instead of an actor in great national struggles. Though coming late into the commercial arena, the manufacturers of Belgium and France have, in many departments of industry, and notably in the iron trade, beaten their rivals of England out of most of the markets of western and central Europe. Again, the English mines are not so easily worked as formerly; seams and lodes give out, and others have to be sought at difficult depths; the coal and the ore cost daily more and more to bring to the surface; through emigration and other causes, wages has been raised; in a word, the prices of iron and coal, and therefore of their myriad products, are very much greater in England than they ever were before. Furthermore, the giant struggle in which the United States was engaged from '61 to '65, and which was prolonged by British blockade-runners and British-built Alabamas, loaded this country with debt; and, as a means of liquidating this debt, paying interest and carrying on the government, as well as to stimulate native industry and render us in reality as in name completely independent of any and every European power, a protective tariff was adopted at this side of the Atlantic, a measure which has militated most seriously against England's American trade. Despite the high wages paid to our workmen (as compared with the pauper pay of Englishmen), and despite the disadvantages of coming into the race when all competitors were far ahead, still such are American energy, enter prize and talent, and such the unbounded resources of the country, that a sufficient degree of progress has been already made by our manufacturers to enable them, even were protection withdrawn, to compete on equal terms with all comers. The present state of England's iron trade, as acknowledged by the London *Times*, will illustrate this. Notwithstanding every difficulty and the disheartening circumstance that the exports are yearly decreasing, England found in the first half of 1872, a sale in America for 440,000 tons of iron, while in the first half the present year, she only sold 280,000 there. Contrariwise, several steamships with cargoes of iron have sailed from New York, and astonished the people of Liverpool by discharging it on their docks. The iron masters met at that port, and deplored the fact that the American trade was lost to them, and that the manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania were pressing them sorely and bidding fair to oust them in the Canadian, West Indian and South American markets. We cannot share their regret that it is so. We look on it as the natural course of things. This broad land, in mineral wealth, the richest in the world, our capitalists are among the most enterprising and our artisans decidedly the most inventive of the human race; the destined place of the United States is therefore, at the head of manufacturing and commercial nations. If it be true, as political economists hold it is, that that country must be first in trade, commerce and power, which mines the most iron and coal, and runs the best machinery, then the days of England's commercial supremacy are rapidly going, and the days of America's greatest prosperity as rapidly coming.

The Presentation Convent School.

The Presentation Convent School on Powell street, had another examination on last Wednesday evening in the vestry of St. Francis Church. A large number were present, among whom were Most Rev. Dr. Mera of Los Angeles; Fathers Harrington, Derham, O'Neil, Fitzsimons, Estragues, Yarrige and Phillips. The exercises consisted of singing, instrumental music, and examination in geography, arithmetic, globes and astronomy. The scholars showed that they had been well taught. At the close Father Harrington, who took charge of the examination, made a few remarks, and Hon. Philip A. Roach gave a scrap of history, and his experience of the early days, when on the site of the fine temple of St. Francis, groups of hardy pioneers knelt in the open air to offer their acknowledgments and gratitude to God. Colonel Roach congratulated the Sisters and pupils on the fine showing they made, and said he believed no other school in San Francisco could excel in proficiency and thoroughness the classes taught by the good Sisters of the Presentation, who, "without money and without price," give their lives to the cause of education.

JOSHUA MALLOY, of Nevada, died suddenly at the What Cheer House. He was seated in a chair in the sitting-room, when a person sitting near him heard a gurgling sound in his throat. Malloy attempted to rise from his chair, but fell to the floor and expired in a very few minutes. A physician was called in, who decided that heart disease was the cause of death. He was about 45 years of age, and has been engaged in business in Nevada since 1852.

A MEXICAN went into a saloon on Davis street on Monday night and there met two sailors who asked him to "treat." On his refusing to do so they stabbed him three times in the back. Dr. Stivers dressed his wounds, which, though serious, are not dangerous. His assailants have been arrested.

Admiral Winslow, U. S. Navy, who commanded the Kearsage when she sunk the Alabama, died at his residence, Boston Highlands, on Tuesday evening.

THE MEXICANS of our city celebrated the anniversary of their country's independence at the City Gardens on Sunday last.

PRIESTS, POLITICS AND NEWSPAPERS

(BY A "YOUNG IRELANDER.")

EDITOR NATIONALIST:—I am sorry to see you waste so much space in your spirited little paper on the *Monitor*. "The game isn't worth the powder," you can put it to better use; your mission and his are entirely different. Yours is to instruct a race to liberty, whether you make a pecuniary success of your paper or not; his is to "make a property" of his paper, even if in so doing he helps to enslave his race. I regret, too, that Father Sheehy should have condescended to notice him, for the Rev. Father is a man of the world and of experience, and, by this time, must have learned that you cannot reason down a knave; that there is nothing so impervious to reason or so insensible to shame as cupidity. The seat of sensibility of your American "*Catholic*" knave is in his pocket. He doesn't differ from the breed which Father Sheehy has "at home." Indeed, on both sides of the water, they are "a link of the same sausage made out of the same dog." There is but one way that they can be reasoned with, and that is through their exchequer. The *Monitor* has recently so outraged the Irish instinct of right, fair play and justice that people are beginning to apply to it the only corrective that it is capable of appreciating. Editorially, the paper has always been a sort of *rice-water* concern. It never rose above the dignity of being contemptible, and the intelligent and reading portion of our race tolerated it merely because it supplied a certain amount of church news and was pretentiously patriotic. Now, however, that the mask is torn off from its patriotism, and that it is revealed as "a wolf in sheep's clothing," you are likely to occupy the field of Irish-American secular journalism on this coast, while Dillon Eagan's *Guardian* will be the church organ, leaving the Clay-street concern "out in the cold," as "neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring."

For the last year, or more, it has been apparent that the *Monitor* was trying to outdo "the 'other fellow'" in the line of abject servility with a view to supplanting the new church paper in the affections of those who are supposed (wrongly, as I think recent events have demonstrated,) to be the keepers of the Irish conscience, and who, in every land care more to obtain privileges for their order than they do about liberty for the people. But the "authorities" have no faith in the *Monitor's* sincerity; hence they encouraged, aided, and abetted the starting of the rival shop. What they want is an organ of Catholicity—not "a mixty-maxy-queer-hotch-potch" of the two incongruous elements of "Nationality" and Catholicity. Especially do they not want to be burdened with the unpopular odium and dead weight of Irishism. They are too Catholic for that. All they want from the Irish is their support, not the unpopularity that attaches itself to the Irish name and Nation. To carry out this idea the new organ was started, and the *Monitor's* servility, I fear, comes too late to do it any good. Had it "pitched in" to Father Foley as it is doing into Father Sheehy, it might perhaps have "saved its bacon;" but now I rather think it is doomed. The Ultramontaines, who want the use of the Irish-American element solely for church purposes—to make of us the "mud-sills" of the superstructure ecclesiastical in the United States, and to give the glory to somebody else by-and-by, as in Maryland—they don't want anybody but *abject* submissives. They prefer servility to religion—churchism to Christianity, and don't so much care about *faith* as about *obedience*. And they know that there is something so obnoxious and rebellious in Irish nature that, strive as we may, we never can make "nice, obedient, docile" first class slaves! The Italians—who are the best judges of men in the world—know this perfectly well; and as they, or Continentals, are at the head of the ecclesiastical corporation on the Pacific coast, there is not the least fear that even the most docile submission on the part of the Clay street organ will restore their confidence in it.

I am glad that we poor devils who must be damned for listening to Father Sheehy are in a position to do without the *Monitor*. I am glad that we have such an organ as yours on this coast; a secular Irish-American paper that will truly represent Irish-American principles and feelings—that will leave church matters to churchmen, and won't misrepresent us by taking sides with the rotten, effete, and worn out despotisms of the old world—in Spain, France, Italy and Ireland—against the democratic element of those countries. At present the "church organs" misrepresent and belie us before the whole world; and what can Americans say, but that "he who is an enemy to Republican Democracy in Spain, France and Italy, would—if he had power equal to his inclination—be its enemy in America also?" No wonder, then, that "Crescent," and other proscriptive organizations, rise up in this country to hunt us down, and that we suffer in estate, reputation, and person through the menial servility of the editorial *steevens* who pretend to speak for us through the so-called "Irish-American press." It is our own fault that this is so. The Irish heart is true to freedom and popular liberty everywhere. We are instinctively a democratic people—in favor of popular sovereignty for every country capable of exercising it. And here permit me to remark that the staple argument of the enemies of popular rights and popular rule in the Old World, is that "the people there are not fit for freedom." If they are not why not?—and whose fault is it that they are not? It is the fault of those who have had control of popular education there for cen-

turies, and, in most instances, you will find that churchmen have controlled it, and are still clamoring for the control of education not only in Europe but in America also. If after two thousand years of their tuition the old world is yet not fitted for self-government, when will it be? The truth of the matter is, that popular sovereignty and church sovereignty are incompatible with each other; hence the theological spirit is naturally opposed to every enlargement of popular liberty. There was a time, for instance, when the Papacy was the virtual sovereign of Christendom. Its Bishops and Cardinals were the prime ministers of Kings in England, France, Spain and Austria. Rome was the Court of Last Appeal in all matters temporal as well as in all matters spiritual.

The diffusion of knowledge among the masses within the last three hundred years has overturned all that, so that now, instead of civil disputes being referred for arbitration to Rome, they are referred in free countries, to the people; hence the natural antipathy that has grown up in the minds of churchmen against the new sovereign, and against the "dynasty of the people." It has curtailed their power, and it is not in human nature to lose power, prestige, or profit without making a fight against its loss. Churchmen in this respect are not any different from non-churchmen. But their hand still weighs heavier upon the Irish race than any other, because in Ireland "the golden age," as some call it, "of ecclesiasticism" had never been supplanted—as in other European countries—by the age of commerce. Ireland has never had any literature but church literature, and since the breaking down of the old system of chieftaincy in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, has never had any popular government but that of the Priesthood. The old Celtic constitution itself was a mixture of Chieftaincy and Theocracy; but, bad as it was, there was an element of secularism—the rule of the chieftain—that has been wholly wanting in the power that has influenced and controlled Ireland's people's for the last two hundred years. The English government never had the confidence of the people because it was their open and avowed enemy—chieftaincy was broken; the chiefs dispersed and driven from the land; the Priesthood was the only remaining element of their old government, and into its hands the Irish Catholic people unreservedly threw themselves. Nor were the Irish Priesthood, as a body, undeserving of this confidence. But it was the misfortune of the Irish Priesthood that the head of the system to which they belonged was one of the "crowned heads of Europe," that he was generally an Italian who had little or no sympathy with Irish aspirations after liberty; that he had his own part to play in the diplomatic game of "preserving the balance of power;" and that, in playing that game, his interests often arrayed him on the side of Ireland's enemy, with England; and, as a matter of course, he either brought the Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of Ireland with him, or paralyzed their nationalism. It not unfrequently happened that the political position of the Papacy was such as to enable the English government to exercise an indirect influence over it detrimental to Ireland. Such was its position during the reign of Louis XIV., of France, when the Papacy took sides with William of Orange against Louis and James the Second and the Irish, while the battle of the Boyne was fought. Such also was its position when Pius VII. took sides with England and the "holy Allies" against the Great Napoleon. Such also is its position to-day when it is courting the interference of "Legitimacy" to restore it to its temporal dominion in Italy. In looking over these things I almost—indeed wholly—regret that the Irish Church did not preserve the independence that it had before Saint Malachy, in the 12th century, brought over from Rome the *Capes of Slavery* to the Irish hierarchy. Before then the Irish Bishops were Irish patriots, and Ireland was not a prey to Papal diplomacy. Since then—and that importation was the prelude to the English invasion—Ireland has never known unity; has never known peace; has never known independence, and, in my opinion, never will get rid of England until she gets rid of the twin incubus Italian influence—brought into the country on that occasion. If she never gets rid of the one, in my opinion, she never gets rid of the other. When Irishmen learn to do their own thinking—when they learn individual independence and self-reliance, they will have national independence and national freedom, not before. The man who preaches any other political gospel to them than this is their enemy. The despotisms of the world—be they lay or clerical—give people liberty just in proportion to the amount of their intelligence. If a people has a bushel of intelligence, then they will have a bushel of liberty; if only a peck of intelligence then only a peck of liberty.

America learned that lesson in her colonial days, in presence of the forest and on the face of the prairie. Her citizens learned individual independence, in their encounters with the savage man and the savage beast. Society may be said to have been reduced to its elements in the crucible of the new world. In presence of the necessities, dangers and hardships of frontier life the artificial social distinctions of the old world vanished.

Broadcloth and buckskin became fused; society took a new start and agreed to acknowledge no superiority among men but that of intellect and energy. Thenceforth the clear brain, the bold heart and the sure hand became the leaders among the new generation of men. From that school of individual independence and self-reliance the country naturally grew into a free

prosperous and daring Republic. America, too, in that day was fortunate in being free from the influence of Spiritual-Emperorism. If she had acknowledged a spiritual Emperor (like him of Japan (?) for instance), one who was wedded to the cause of "legitimacy," "Bourbonism," and "the divine right," it isn't very probable that we would be here enjoying the shelter and the shade of the Tree of Liberty. Alas! poor Ireland, you are torn between the conflicting claims of spiritual and temporal Emperorism. And not only the Irish of Ireland but some whom we thought had emancipated themselves from under the withering wand called a sceptre. Good reader, just think of Tom Jefferson or Ben Franklin, or Payne, or Adams, or Hancock being "interdicted" by some priestly minion of George III., from going to hear their eloquent countryman Patrick Henry, thundering out in his grand Homeric periods, "Give me liberty or give me death." O! Slavery! Slavery! what cowards do you not make of men? and what degradation do you not bring upon nations.

THE IRISH LABORERS' UNION.

For years, says the *Connaught Ranger*, the competitors for the office of teaching the working classes in England have been too numerous to be here particularized. Emigration, colonization, and improvement in the commercial value of labor were the themes of the writers and orators who took the poor under their special patronage. At last it occurred to the sufferers to seek counsel from one another, and to make an effort to do their own work in their own way. The result is a complete change in the state of things. The "hewer of wood and the drawer of water" has found out that he, too, is a power in the State. The question with his quondam philanthropist teacher was—how to bring down education, instruction and knowledge to the level of the digger.—But the instincts of the deliver now tell him to repudiate the debasing nostrums of his well-meaning lordly patrons, and push himself up to the position which, as a rational creature, is his birthright. This is the proper stand for the child of labour to take. It is insulting nonsense to talk of bringing education to the level of the laborer.—Let him rather be brought up to the proper educational status. Working men's colleges and institutes and lecturers have been at work for years in all the chief towns of the Kingdom. The philanthropists boast of what has been done in this way to diffuse knowledge. But they do not seem to think that a man laboring hard, from sun to sun, in the fields or the workshop, has no relish for lectures when he should be in his bed, recruiting his strength and spirits for the business of the next day.

To send the father of a small family, after working from six in the morning till seven in the evening, to a lecture-room at eight o'clock, to listen to discourses on arithmetic, algebra, geometry, drawing, music, geography, history, &c., &c., instead of sending him to his bed, is to do him a positive wrong in place of a service. Let him get time to cultivate his intellect at regular hours, as his employer gets it. Let him not be compelled for a living to spend all his hours in the service of monopolists. In a word, let him have his fair share of the fruits of his industry, and he will not fail to avail himself of every legitimate means of improving his knowledge of men and things. This is the view the workman now takes for himself, and it is the proper view. Before he can study he must have a house, at least as good as his employer's dog occupies, to study in; before he can purchase books he must have wages sufficient to support himself, his wife, and his little ones on coarse food, as he never aspires for luxuries; and before he can attend lectures and devote his leisure hours to the cultivation of his intellect, he must have leisure hours to spare. Such is the whole drift of the very interesting speeches delivered at the Kanturk Labor demonstration. The working men of the Kingdom are unquestionably on the right track. Those who would preach and teach and lecture about the beauties of literature to ragged, starving laborers, without struggling to procure meat, drink and clothing for them, are simply wasting time.

Arthur Orton.

Arthur Orton had many peculiar belongings, judging from the testimony of the witnesses for the Tichborne claimant: "He had a long neck; he had a short neck; he had a gash across his face; there was no mark on his face; he was pitted with small-pox; he was not; he was very fat; he was raw-boned; he was both in-kneed and knock-kneed, and his legs were perfectly straight; he had fair hair; it was dark; he walked straight; he was nearly a cripple, turning both feet greatly to the left; and he was the oldest son of his father, and he was the youngest."

Father Sheehy's Lectures

The Rev. Father Sheehy will next week commence his tour through the interior, lecturing at the earnest request of his patriotic countrymen, in the principal towns, in the following order:—At
SAN JOSE - - - - - October 8th.
WATSONVILLE - - - - - " 12th.
VALLEJO - - - - - " 14th.
OAKLAND - - - - - " 16th.
He has also made engagements to appear at SANTA CRUZ and LOS ANGELES.
In our next issue we will be in a position to state when he will lecture at the last mentioned places.

HALF-HOURLY trips on the Oakland ferry route commenced on Monday.

CITY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A suit was instituted on Thursday in the Justices' Court by Bryan Dougherty against the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, for \$270, which involves a question of law that has probably never been before the courts in this city. It appears from the complaint that the plaintiff is a married man, a member of the Order in good standing, and a milkman by occupation. He was, during last December, late at night along the upper portion of Broadway, when horse, wagon and man were precipitated into a large hole caused by a break in the sewer, the result of the heavy rains. Plaintiff sustained severe injuries, which have incapacitated him from work, and he has been sick and infirm ever since. That the by-laws of the Order provide that a member in good standing, incapacitated by sickness or injuries from his ordinary occupation, shall be entitled to the sum of \$8 per week, and be attended by the physician of the Order, until he recovers. Plaintiff admits having received \$40 or five weeks' allowance, and has frequently requested the continuance of the weekly amount, which, it is alleged, the defendant neglected and refused to pay. Plaintiff now seeks the interposition of the law to compel the Society to carry out the requirements of its by-laws.

The crew of the ship *Sunrise*, who brought such serious charges of feigning cruelty against the captain and mate of the vessel immediately on her arrival in port, refused to prosecute their cowardly persecutors when the case came up for trial. They had reconsidered the matter and come to the conclusion that it was better to accept the "hush money" lavishly expended on them by the captain and his first officer than to persist in their efforts to bring the offenders to justice. It is doubtful after all whether the latter will escape punishment, as public indignation is aroused. The witnesses have been lodged in the Branch Prison at North Beach, where they remain, as they are unable to procure bail.

ROBERT BURKE, who has been a member of the Harbor Police for three years, committed suicide on Thursday evening by shooting himself in the right side of his head. He was a man thirty-eight years of age. On the toilet table in his room, 1,117 Montgomery street near Green, was left the following note:

October 3, 1873.
Selling:—My friend, bury me. Mrs. Ellen Swan, 2121 Mason street, is the cause of this. God forgive her; I cannot. Good bye, Kate Green. Good bye, mother. Good bye, friends. I ask God's, and of all, forgiveness.
ROBERT BURKE.

Death was probably instantaneous. Miss Green is a school teacher with whom Burke was madly in love, and Mrs. Swan was opposed to their union.

CAPTAIN IRVING and Detective Dusenbury, of the New York Police, left on Thursday morning by the early train for New York, taking with them James T. Irving, who claims to have been concerned in the Nathan murder. On Tuesday the prisoner was taken out of the City Prison and furnished with a new suit of clothes, so that he may bear a respectable appearance on the cars. Irving was questioned by the New York officers yesterday, but he declined to answer any question touching the murder. He states that the only communications he will make hereafter will be to the District Attorney of New York.

PHILIP KRAMER and William H. Corwell got into a difficulty with some women in a respectable house on Sacramento street at a late hour on Monday night. The women called upon John Rey, who tends bar in the basement saloon. He charges that Kramer fired at him when he entered the room. Kramer's story is that three or four women and this man all attacked him, Rey firing two shots at him, and that after that the lights were put out and he was roughly handled. Both Kramer Corwell were arrested, the former being charged with assault to murder.

W. D. DELANEY has commenced a suit in the Twelfth District Court contesting the election of John Hamill, Robert Howe and W. A. Aldrich as members for the Assembly, and for cause of action alleges, that the parties named did not receive the number of votes accredited them by the Supervisors, and that he (Delaney) received a larger number of votes than any of them did. He was not elected, however, and we doubt if he does not discover that "possession is nine points of the law."

ORSON WILSON, the promising young artist, died at Santa Barbara on Saturday last of typhoid fever. He had gone to Santa Barbara in company with a number of friends, and two days after succumbed to the fever. During the last three or four years Mr. Wilson has executed a number of fine pictures, all of which found a ready sale. His genial and gentlemanly disposition made him a favorite wherever he went, and his death has cast a gloom over many circles in which he moved.

The most accomplished safe-breaker in California fell into the clutches of the law last week. His name is W. F. Ensign, and he has long been famous as the most expert locksmith on the Pacific slope. In was caught in *flagrante delicto*, with a full kit of burglars' tools in his possession. When arrested he betrayed the most abject fear, and almost fainted on entering the Prison, where he remains for a short time, while apartments in San Quentin are being fitted up for his reception.

IRA H. CHAPMAN, of Steamer No. 2, left this city on Wednesday en route to Yokohama, where he will introduce the American steam fire engine into the Japanese Fire Department.

Mrs. PACKERMAN, who resides on Howard street, went on Monday last to a Chinese wash-house, and, for some reason not clearly set forth, engaged in an altercation with the celestial shirt-mangler, who struck at her with a knife and inflicted an ugly wound on her arm. He was instantly pounced on by a police officer and escorted to the City Prison, followed by an excited crowd whose threats of lynching were loud and frequent.

At the meeting of the Board of Health on Monday evening, Mr. James M. Keating, Superintendent of the Alms House, submitted his report for the fiscal year 1872-3: During the year there were admitted to the institution 260 males and 60 females; there were 275 on hand June 30, 1872, thus making a total of 601. Of these 213 were discharged at their own request 10 were transferred to the Insane Asylum, 42 died, and 31 ran away. The average daily number of inmates for the year was 304.

The body of Herman Frank who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Sunday, 23d of last month was recovered on Tuesday. It was first seen by a lady passenger on the steamer Princess, who called the attention of the officers on the boat to it. The vessel was stopped, a small boat lowered, and the body having been secured was taken on board. It was very much decomposed, but all the jewelry which he wore at the time of his death remained on the deceased.

A CHINAMAN named Ah Fun, for refusing to pay a debt of seven dollars to a brother celestial rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of Ah Sam, was set upon by the latter and five other Chinese friends, who hacked him with knives until he yielded up the ghost, and quietly slid down into the odoriferous mud of Stout's alley a ghastly corpse. A rigorous search is being made for the assassins.

Dr. Lord lectured on Wednesday evening, at Mercantile Hall on "Queen Elizabeth as a Woman and a Sovereign." He pictured her as a paragon of propriety and shifted the blame of Mary, Queen of Scots' death from Elizabeth's shoulders to one of her council. He was loudly applauded by his audience, which was a large and fashionable one.

The California Theatre Boat Club have procured another new boat, which was christened *May Howard*, one bright afternoon last week, by the charming actress of the same name, who has so often delighted a San Francisco audience. Mr. Mestayer made a neat little speech, all poetry and puns.

JOHN W. SMITH, a sportive youth, on Tuesday evening knocked down a Chinese boy "for the fun of the thing." We presume it was for a similar reason Judge Lunderback fined him one hundred and twenty dollars, with the alternate of sixty days imprisonment. Being unable to pay he rusticates in the County Jail.

LATE TELEGRAMS BOILED DOWN.

There were forty-nine interments in Memphis on Thursday, twenty-seven from yellow fever. The citizen's committee have issued an appeal to the charitable people of the Country for aid to hire nurses, bury the dead, and shelter orphan. Contributions may be sent by telegraph to John Johnston, Mayor of the city.

Thiers having been notified by telegraph of the impending political movements in France, has returned post haste to Paris.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the celebrated landscape painter is dead.

Captain Werner, commander of the German war steamer, who seized the Spanish steamer *Vigilante* while flying the red flag of the Commune, is to be tried at Berlin by Court Martial.

The billiard match between Garnier and Daly for the championship of America, the diamond cue; and \$1,000 at Tammany Hall, New York, was won by Garnier in 47 innings, with a score of 1,500 to Daly's 1,223.

NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The following is the list of Shareholders:—
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ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

A reference to the list of stockholders in the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "IRISH NATIONALIST," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of "Live and let Live" have determined to carry it out in all their mercantile transactions. We throw out this hint hoping that business men, knowing the large and increasing influence of the NATIONALIST, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—ADVERTISE!

A glance at the subjoined table will indicate the position of the advertisements of our patrons. This table will remain at the head of our columns for reference, thus adding an extra advantage to advertisers.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars.....	3
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Wagon and Carriage Makers.....	3
Wood and Coal.....	3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.
THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The *White Sage* dependent says: "A decoction of White Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. *HEARST, FIELD, BOON & Co., General Agents, Sole Distiller, Dr. L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.*

PICTURES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climates. When inspecting their varied stock, as naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avoca, Lakes of Killarney and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated.

New Advertisements.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S PRISON LIFE.

I HAVE THIS BOOK IN THE HANDS OF THE PRINTER, and will send it post free on receipt of \$1 00. Beautifully bound, \$2 00.
O'DONOVAN ROSSA,
Care National Steamship Company, New York.
oct4-1f

WANTED 1,000 MEN,

TO SAVE
\$4 PER DAY,
...BY BUYING THEIR...

Clothing and Furnishing Goods
...OF...

P. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,
CORNER OF THIRD AND JESSIE STREETS.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! AND THE
LOWEST PRICES!!!

CALL AND SEE THEIR...
\$15 Business Suits. \$15
sep12-1f

New Advertisements.

as
Ireland
She Is,
WITH A GLANCE AT
Her Past Trials and Future Prospects.
Rev. Eugene Sheehy
OF LIMERICK, IRELAND,
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON
THE ABOVE SUBJECT, AT THE
City Market Hall,
SAN JOSE,
—ON—
Wednesday Evening, October 8th, 1873,
TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE
New Church of Rathkeale,
OF WHICH HE IS PRIEST.

As a representative of one of Ireland's patriot Bishops, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Butler—who, though "a prince of the Church," does not forget that he is an Irishman—Father Sheehy looks for the confidence and support of his fellow countrymen in America. Aside from the claim which "the mother land" has upon all of her children, it is interesting to learn from the able and eloquent lecturer how the face of the old land looks today, and what her hopes and aspirations are for the future.

Committee of Arrangements.
Hon. B. D. Murphy, James Torney,
N. B. Edwards, John Minahan,
Peter Doyle, Wm. O'Donnell,
James Hagan, Patrick Riordan,
Christopher Walsh, William Quinn,
Edward Mahoney, George Welch,
John O'Toole, Daniel Murphy,
Thomas Lacey, Thomas Scully,
Thomas Kirwan, Bernard Ward,
John B. Murphy, John Fitzgerald.

Executive Committee,
Thomas Oakes, Thomas Egan,
Capt. John F. Faulkner.

TICKETS.....50 CENTS.
To be had of any of the Committee.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock. oct4-1f
CALIFORNIA THEATRE.
MR. JOHN MCCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. DARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

Third Week of the Accomplished Artist,
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
Friday, Evening, October 3d,
AND DURING THE WEEK,

First time here of the new and original play in the prodigious and three acts of absorbing interest and intense emotional power, dramatized expressly for Miss Le Clercq, by the famous English novelist and dramatist, Wilkie Collins, Esq., from his last great romance, entitled
The New Magdalen

Presented with new and beautiful scenery by Mr. W. T. Porter, and a powerful distribution of characters.

Saturday Afternoon, October 4th,
"New Magdalen" MATINEE

In rehearsal—AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAY by a genius man of this city.

THE UNION SALT CO.
All kinds of Salt, including Rock, and Ground Alum also Liverpool, constantly on hand and for sale, PACKED IN EVERY STYLE OF PACKAGE FOR THE TRADE.

OFFICE—No. 215 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.
Jy4-1f. JOHN BARTON, Manager.

South End Oyster House.
For the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,
675 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.)
sep12-1f

Mme. Balcar,
Hair Restorer,
Permanently restores the hair after the scalp has become entirely bald. Call at 627 California street and satisfy yourselves.
aug12-3m

New Advertisements.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week.
AN ENTIRELY NEW

Sewing Machine

FOR DOMESTIC USE,
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!

With the New Patent
Button Hole Worker,
Patented June 27, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Sew-Tension, Self Feed, direct upright Foot, and new Tension, Sew-Tension, and Cloth Guide. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running. Smooth and noiseless. Like all other good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Cuts the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. (Best and strongest stitch known) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is HEAVILY constructed to give it STRENGTH; all the parts of each Machine being made *à la machine*, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL INVENTION, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapt it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.
Mrs. H. B. JAMESON.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (varied for five years by special certificate), with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELF THREADING NEEDLE, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, ONLY FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER.
One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and Extra Inducements to MALE and FEMALE Agents, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our NEW MACHINES on Exhibition and Sale. Country Branches given to smart agents FREE. Agents' complete outfit furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Thrashers and all articles needed for Farm work. Free seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmers' Journal*, New York.
ADDRESS ORDER

Jerome B. Hudson & Co.,
COR. GREENWICH & CORTLAND STREETS, N. Y.
sep12-6m

Tobin, Davisson, & Co.,

Importers of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH,
AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Millinery Goods, Small Wares,
Stationery, Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery, Dress Trimmings,
Hosiery, Yankee Notions,
White Goods, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Corner of Sutter and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. je 28-1f

R. BROWN,

144 Fourth street,.....near Howard
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
ETC., ETC. jly26-1f

Dr. E. J. Pring,

[Member Royal College Surgeons, England. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.]

Drug Store,

N. E. cor. HOWARD and FOURTH streets.
OFFICE HOURS—2 to 5 and 8 to 9. aug21f

JOHN McCURE,

Bookseller and Stationer,
NO. 382 BOWERY, NEW YORK CITY.

Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals
aug30-1f

Dr. Aborn,

OCULIST, AURIST, CATARRH, THROAT,
AND LUNG PHYSICIAN,
Offices, Laboratory and Residence,
213 GEARY ST. (above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE HOURS—10½ A.M. to 3½ P.M.—6 to 7 P.M.
WHAT IS ALCOHOL?—A preparation of Cod Liver Oil, without any disagreeable taste; the most efficacious remedy for all pulmonary complaints. Prepared and sold by James G. Steele & Co. 521 Montgomery street.

THE CELTIC TONGUE.

BY REV. MICHAEL MULLIN.

"Tis fading, oh, tis fading! like leaves upon the trees!
In murmuring tone 'tis dying, like the wail upon the breeze!
'Tis swiftly disappearing, as footprints on the shore,
Where the Barrow, and the Erne, and Loch Swilly's
waters roar—
Where the parting sunbeam kisses Loch Corrib in the
West,
And Ocean, like a mother, clasps the Shannon to her
breast!
The language of old Erin, of her history and name—
Of her monarchs and her heroes—her glory and her
fame—
The sacred shrine where rested, thro' sunshine and thro'
gloom,
The spirit of her martyrs, as their bodies in the tomb,
The time-wrought shell, where murmur'd 'mid centuries
of wrong,
The secret voice of Freedom in annal and in song—
Is slowly, surely sinking into silent death at last,
To live but in the memories of those who love the Past.
The olden tongue is sinking like a patriarch to rest,
Whose youth beheld the Tyrant's on our Irish coasts a
guest;
Ere the Roman or the Saxon, the Norman or the Dane,
Had first set foot in Britain, o'er trampled heaps of
slain;
Whose manhood saw the Druid rise at forest-tree and
rock,
And savage tribes of Britain round the Shrines of Zer-
nebock;
And for generations witnessed all the glories of the Gael,
Since our Celtic sires sang war-songs round the sacred
tree of Bael;
The tongues that saw its infancy are ranked among the
dead,
And from their graves have risen those now spoken in
their stead.
The glories of old Erin, with their liberty have gone,
Yet their halo lingers round her, while the Gaelic
speech liv'd on:
For 'mid the desert of her woe, a monument more vast
Than all her pillar-towers, it stood—that old Tongue of
the Past!
'Tis leaving, and for ever, the soil that gave it birth,
Soon—very soon, its moving tones shall ne'er be heard
on earth,
O'er the island dimly fading, as a circle o'er the wave,
Receding as its people slip the language of the slave;
And with it too seem fading as sunset into night
The scattered rays of liberty that lingered in its light,
For ah! tho' long, with filial love, it clung to mother-
land,
And Irishmen were Irish still, in language, heart and
hand;
'Tis that the Saxon Rival, proscribed it soon became,
And Irishmen are Irish now in nothing but in name;
The Saxon chain our rights and tongues alike doth hold
in thrall,
Save where amid the Connaught wilds and hills of
Donegal—
And by the shores of Munster, like the broad Atlantic
blast,
The olden language lingers yet, and binds us to the Past.
Tho' cold neglect 'tis dying now; a stranger on our
shore,
No Tara's hall re-echoes to its music as of yore—
No Lawrence's fires the Celtic clans round leagued
Athacree—
No Shannon wafts from Limerick's towers their war-
song to the sea.
Ah! magic Tongue, that round us wove its spells so soft
and dear!
Ah! pleasant Tongue, whose murmurs were as music to
the ear,
Ah! glorious Tongue, whose accents could each Celtic
heart enthral!
Ah! rushing Tongue, that sounded like the swollen tor-
rents fall!
The tongue that in the Senate was lightning flashing
bright—
Whose echo in the battle was the thunder in its might!
That Tongue which once in chieftain's hall poured loud
the minstrel lay,
As chieftain, seer, or minstrel old is silent there to-day!
That Tongue whose shout dismayed the foe at Kong and
Mullaghmast,
Like those who nobly perished there is numbered with
the Past!
The Celtic Tongue is passing, and we stand coldly by,
Without a pang within the heart, a tear within the eye—
Without one pulse for Freedom stirred, one effort made
to save
The Language of our Fathers from dark oblivion's
grave!
Oh, Erin! vain your efforts—your prayers for Freedom's
crown,
Whilst offered in the language of the foe that clove it
down;
Be sure that tyrants ever with an art from darkness
spring,
Would make the conquered nation slaves alike in limb
and tongue;
Russia's great Czar ne'er stood secure o'er Poland's shat-
tered frame,
Until he trampled from her heart the tongue that bore
her name.
Oh, Irishmen, be Irish still! stand for the dear old
tongue
Which as I try to ruin, to your native land has clung!
Oh, snatch this relic from the wreck! the only and the
last,
And cherish in your heart of hearts the language of the
Past!

"An old Irish tradition says that during the commerce
of the Tyrants with Ireland, one of the Princes of Tyne
was invited over by the Monarch of Ireland, and got
married to one of the Irish princesses during her
sojourn there.
Zemeybock and Odin were two of the gods of the
early Britons.
Tacitus says: "The language of the conqueror in the
mouth of the conquered is ever the language of the
slave."—Germania.
Acts of Parliament were enacted to destroy the Irish,
and to encourage the growth of the English language.
St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, suc-
ceeded in organizing the Irish chieftains under Roderick
O'Connor, King of Connaught, against the first band
of adventurers under Strongbow.
Athacree, the Irish name of Dublin. Rathacath-Cath
literally means the Town of the ford of hurdles.
*** Nothing so affrighted the enemy at the raid of
Mullaghmast, as the unintelligible password in the
Irish tongue, with which the Irish troops burst upon the
foe."—Green Book.

NEBRASKA named a town Vanderbilt and then
wrote to the Commodore. He replied that he
didn't care a d—n, and the way they changed
the name of that town would have made his hair
stand on end.

Tax demand for ready-made sermons has be-
come so great in England that they are to be
had, neatly lithographed, for the small price of
two shillings per dozen.

Admiral Telvelton is in command of the Brit-
ish fleet at Alicante.

THE RISING OF '98,
With an Account of the Volunteers,
French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.)

CHAPTER IX.

HOW THE SEEDS OF DISSENSION WERE SOWN IN
IRELAND—THE ORIGIN OF THE PEEP-O'-DAY
BOYS—ORANGEMEN—HOW THEY CAME TO ADOPT
THE NAME—THE FIRST ORANGE LODGE—LORD
GOSFORD—ENGLISH TREATMENT OF IRISH
PROTESTANTS.

Meantime the country was fast approaching
to the state government required it to be in, so
that they could crush all remains of Irish lib-
erty, butcher the people, remove the Irish par-
liament, prevent all reform, increase religious
quarrels and bloodshed, by keeping back Catho-
lic emancipation, and reduce Ireland to the in-
famous, unnatural, and degraded condition of a
slave-country under England.

In order to bring about the long-concocted
conspiracy against the Irish nation, the mon-
sters who held power in those times sent their
emissaries to foment religious discords amongst
the unoffending and primitive Irish. Those
irreligious inhuman villains, easily induced
the Irish to persecute, plunder and kill each
other, owing to their simplicity, or mistaken
views of the eternal laws of the Great Creator,
who has in his wisdom formed various races or
individuals with such various dispositions, and
exposed them to be affected by such a variety of
chances and accidents, such as birth, fortune,
natural disposition, parentage, climate, laws,
language, governments, etc., that very few can
be blamed for differing on abstract, speculative
questions of religion. Hence the majority of
men receive or follow the religion of their
parents, and having neither time nor education
to guide themselves, they are compelled to seek
the counsel and instruction of the religious
professors of that faith which they have been
taught to adopt or believe in from the days of
their youth.

About the year 1795 the factions of the Peep-
O'-Day Boys, Orangemen and Defenders, began
to disturb the country, but at first their quar-
rels were chiefly confined to Ulster. The Peep-
O'-Day Boys were professed Presbyterians and
Protestants; the Defenders were Catholics. The
Peep-O'-Day Boys are supposed to have arisen
in the year 1784, in the county of Armagh, and
they were also known by the names of Protes-
tant Boys, Wreckers, etc., till in 1795 they
adopted the foolish name of Orangemen. How
few Orangemen know the origin of
their name! Orange was a small district or
estate in the south of France, which once be-
longed to the Nassau family, but was forfeited
by Louis XIV. From this petty place a Dutch-
man who married Mary Stuart, daughter of
James Stuart, an Englishman, took the name of
Prince of Orange, which he retained after the
property had gone into other hands. There is
some meaning in Orangewoman, for she sells
oranges, but an Orangeman—what else does
that mean but a Catholic peasant, who is a na-
tive of Orange, in the south of France? There-
fore the term Irish Orangeman is just as absurd
as if one said a Scotch Newryman, an English
Derryman, a French Armaghman, a Chinese
Connaughtman, or an American Munsterman.
The Irish Protestant may say that he calls
himself the absurd name of Orangeman after a
Dutchman, whose principles he, without know-
ing what they were, adopts as his own.

But was the real character of William the
Dutchman, Statholder, Prince of Nassau, or
Prince of Orange, or King of England? Dr.
Smollett, a Protestant writer, tells us that Wil-
liam was "a fatalist in religion," which many
soldiers are, and all Turks. As to religion,
King William did not care a straw about it.
Like many other great men he used it as a step-
ladder to raise himself, and so far was he from
hating Catholics that he had many Catholics
amongst his own guards.

The first Orange Lodge was formed in Sep-
tember, 1795. The Peep-O'-Day Boys and
Orangemen were mere tools in the hands of the
English, a people who know right well how to
use all religions for their own profit. The
Peep-O'-Day Boys, or Orangemen, had got
some confused idea put into their silly heads
that it was their duty, as Protestants and Irish-
men, to root out or exterminate their Catholic
brother-Irishmen of Ulster.

Speaking of the Orangemen of Armagh, an
impartial writer says, "Their object appears to
have been not to suffer a Catholic to remain
within the limits of their sphere of action.
They posted up on the doors of Catholics per-
emptory notices of departure, specifying the
precise time, a week at the farthest, pretty
nearly in the following words:—To hell or to
Connaught with you, you bloody Papists, and
if you are not gone (naming the day), we will
come and destroy yourselves and your prop-
erty: we hate all Papists here."

"In the beginning of 1796," says an enlight-
ened English author, "it was generally believed
that 7,000 Catholics had been burned or forced
out of the county of Armagh, and that the fer-
ocious banditti that had expelled them had been
encouraged, connived at and protected by the
government.

But the most undoubted testimony of the
sufferings of the unfortunate Catholics or De-
fenders rests on Protestant authority itself, and
is as follows:—"At a numerous meeting of the
magistrates of the county of Armagh, held De-
cember 21st, 1795, at the special instance of
Lord Viscount Gosford, governor, his Lordship
having taken the chair, opened the business of
the meeting by the following address:—

"GENTLEMEN:—Having requested you attend-
ance here this day, it becomes my duty to state

the grounds upon which I thought it advisable
to propose this meeting, and at the same time
to submit to your consideration a plan, which
occurs to me, as most likely to check the enor-
mities that have already brought disgrace upon
the county, and may soon reduce it into deep
distress.

"It is no secret that a persecution, accompa-
nied with all the circumstances of ferocious
cruelty, which have in all ages distinguished
the dreadful calamity, is now raging in this
county. Neither age nor sex, nor even acknowl-
edged innocence as to any guilt in the late dis-
turbances, is sufficient to excite mercy, much
less to afford protection.

"The only crime which the wretched objects
of this ruthless persecution are charged with is
a crime indeed of easy proof; it is simply a
profession of the Roman Catholic faith, or an
intimate connection with a person professing
that faith. A lawless banditti have constituted
themselves judges of this new species of delin-
quency, and the sentence they have pronounced
is equally concise and terrible—'tis nothing less
than a confiscation of all property, and an im-
mediate banishment.

"It would be extremely painful, and surely
unnecessary, to detail the horrors that attend
the execution of so wide and tremendous a
proscription—a proscription that certainly ex-
ceeds in the comparative number of those it
consigns to ruin and misery, every example
that ancient or modern history can supply; for,
where we have heard, or in what story of
human cruelties have we read, of more than
half the inhabitants of a populous country de-
prived at one blow of the means, as well as of
the fruits of their industry; and driven, in the
midst of an inclement season, to seek a shelter
for themselves and their helpless families where
chance may guide them?

"This is no exaggerated picture of the horrid
scene now acting in this county; yet, surely it
is sufficient to awaken sentiments of indignation
and compassion in the coldest bosom; these
horrors, I say, are now acting, and acting with
impunity—the spirit of impartial justice (with-
out which law is nothing better than an instru-
ment of tyranny) has for a time disappeared in
this county, and the supineness of the magis-
tracy of Armagh is become a common topic of
conversation in every corner of the kingdom.

"It is said in reply, the Roman Catholics are
dangerous—they may be so—they may be dan-
gerous from their numbers, and still more dan-
gerous from the undoubted views they have
been encouraged to entertain; but I will ven-
ture to assert (without fear of contradiction),
that upon those very grounds these pro-
ceedings are not more contrary to humanity
than they are to sound policy.

"It is to be lamented that no civil magistrate
happened to be present with the military de-
tachment on the night of the 21st instant; but
I trust the suddenness of the occasion, the
unexpected and instantaneous aggression on the
part of the delinquents, will be universally
admitted as a full vindication of the conduct of
the officer and the party under his command.

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to hold a situ-
ation in this county, which calls upon me to
deliver my sentiments, and I do so without fear
and without disguise.

"I am as true a Protestant as any gentleman
in this room, or in this kingdom; I inherit a
property which my family derived under a Pro-
testant title, and with the blessings of God I
will maintain that title to the utmost of my
power; I will never consent to make a sacrifice
of Protestant ascendancy to Catholic claims,
with whatever menaces they may be urged, or
however speciously or insidiously supported.

"Conscious of my sincerity in this public
declaration, which I do not make unadvisedly,
but as the result of mature deliberation, I defy
the paltry insinuations that malice or party
spirit may suggest.

"I know my own heart, and I should despise
myself, if under my intimidation, I could close
my eyes against such scenes as present them-
selves on every side, or shut my ears against
the complaints of a persecuted people.

"I should be guilty of an unpardonable in-
justice to the feelings of gentlemen here pres-
ent, were I to say more on this subject. I have
now acquitted myself to my conscience and my
country, and take the liberty of proposing the
following resolutions:—

I. "That it appears to this meeting, that the
county of Armagh is at this moment in a state
of uncommon disorder; that the Roman Catho-
lic inhabitants are grievously oppressed by law-
less persons unknown, who attack and plunder
their houses by night, and threaten them with
instant destruction unless they immediately
abandon their lands and habitations.

III. "That the instructions of the whole body
of the magistracy to their Committee shall be,
to use every legal means within their power to
stop the progress of the persecution now carry-
ing on by an ungovernable mob, against the
Roman Catholic inhabitants of this county."

Of the resolutions it is only necessary to in-
sert two, as the remainder are merely formal.

Such is the degrading condition to which
Protestants have been reduced by England,
who used to call herself a Protestant power
when anything could be made by Protestantism,
but who, like a true trader, gave up the Protes-
tant business when it no longer yielded any
profit; reminding one of a candid Jew, who, on
being asked by a magistrate what religion he
was, replied, "I used, please your worship, to
attend to the Jewish religion for a time, but at
length, discovering that I made nothing by it, I
gave it up, and do not now frequent any house
of worship." What could be more infamous
than the conduct of England to the Irish Pro-

testants? Has she not used them as turnkeys
and jailers over the Catholics? Has she not
corrupted all their principles, seduced them
from the path of virtue under a promise of
marriage, and then flung them on the street
like an abandoned mistress? Oh, yes; it is
England who has rendered the Irish Protestant
a scoff and a bye-word to the Protestants of all
nations: Look at the grand position of the
"Protestants of Erin's land" in 1782. What
were the Dutch, Swiss, Scotch, American, or
any Protestants, compared to them at that
time? She possessed the whole fee-simple of
the finest island in the world, had 80,000 Pro-
testant Volunteers, and the greatest orator of
any age or nation, Grattan, at their head. They
possessed all the offices of power and profit—
the government, army, navy, excise, and had a
wealthy church. They had three millions of
peaceful, industrious, submissive Irish Catho-
lics to work under them. They had only to
emancipate these people, and reform the parlia-
ment, and they would have been looked up to
and obeyed by all, and "flourished great and
free" the undisputed masters of one of the
finest islands on the face of the globe. But
what is an Irish Protestant now? Does he not
see that England who raised up his Church has
destroyed it? Does he not see that England
deprived him of a nation, and has left him even
without a party? Does he not see that England
with her intrigues, and unchristian calumnies,
and vile gold, and affected bigotry, and Peep-
O'-Day Boys, and Orangemen, separated him
from his brother-Irishman, preventing him
from reforming his Irish Parliament, and an-
ticipating his Catholic subjects, and then—
passed mob measures herself? Does he not see
that England has butchered the finest Protes-
tants that Ireland ever saw, martyred heroes
like Fitzgerald, Tone, Emmet and hosts of
others? Does he not see that England exiled
the finest Protestants the world ever saw, such
as Arthur O'Connor, Addis Emmet, Hamilton
Rowan, and ship loads of others? Are not the
Protestants of other lands the first to wail the
standard of liberty?

But who has made the Irish Protestant hoist
the black flag and no quarter, butcher, his fel-
low-countrymen, betray and sell his country
like another Judas? Who else but England? The
Protestants of Ireland know and feel all
this: they have felt adversity, have become an
altered race of men, have seen through the
villainies of the English, are sorry for the past,
and will be forgiven, and will again take the
good Protestant oath, "in the awful presence
of God, to form a brotherhood of affection
among Irishmen of every religious persuasion."
Then, and not till then, will Ireland be what
she ought to be. Religious prejudices, quar-
rels and murders shall cease; and all Irishmen
of all opinions shall once more become United
Irishmen, and shall again sing together in grand
chorus, joined hand-in-hand as of old,
Let each man choose his favorite way his Maker
to adore;
And we'll tell the world we're Irishmen, we're Paddys,
and no more.

(To be continued.)

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fully solicits a call and trial of the class and price of
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aug24

The Amnesty Demonstration.

The meeting held on the 10th inst. at Clon-
tary was in every respect a national demon-
stration. Every county in Ireland was represented
in the multitude. Beyond question, the senti-
ment and sympathy of three fourths of the Irish
people were expressed by the speakers who ad-
dressed the vast throng. In its numbers, its
earnestness, and its demeanor, the display was
worthy of its object and of our countrymen.
Never since the unparalleled gatherings of the
Repeal agitation has such a concourse been wit-
nessed in Ireland. Never was seen a concourse
more entirely penetrated with a common feel-
ing, more seriously and solemnly bent upon its
realization; and most certainly it would be im-
possible to imagine a popular assemblage of
more unexceptionable demeanor. Among all the
tens of thousands who filled the Dane's Field
and swelled over into all the adjacent ground,
during the lengthy and crowded progress to and
from the meeting, and after the tide had rushed
once more into the city thoroughfares, not a
single instance of misconduct or disorder oc-
curred to give calumny its opportunity or make
any man blush for the character of his fellow.
If public opinion has weight at all in this coun-
try, if the wish of the people is not utterly dis-
regarded by their rulers, the demonstration of
yesterday is at least entitled to respectful con-
sideration.

Four years since a similar manifestation of
the popular desire took place at Calra. Since
then many of the prisoners in whose behalf the
magnificent appeal was made have been released.
But the gracious act of Amnesty was sorely
maimed by its incompleteness. While some
were set at liberty, others were detained in the
pain "strong and hard" of penal servitude.
All efforts to procure the release of these unfor-
tunate have up to the present proved ineffec-
tual. To all appeals—and these have been many
and moving—the Government answer has been
an imperative and occasionally an insolent "non
possumus." It was declared that these captives
being military men who had sworn their crim-
inality exceeded that of their civilian accomplices
and therefore their punishment must be propor-
tionately greater. But the cruel justice of the
distinction thus drawn was exposed, as it was
once more exposed yesterday. Disaffection in
the soldier is worse than in his nonmilitant
fellow-subject, and it may be a wise and pru-
dent thing to deal vigorously with it. But
there is a point beyond which chastisement
becomes torture. We submit that the men led
astray as others were led astray, and perhaps
under the pressure of temptations not employed
with those others, have expiated their crime,
and should not be required to suffer longer.
No evil result can possibly follow from their
release. On the contrary it cannot fail to excite
universal satisfaction and gratitude throughout
the island.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Rory O'Moore of Ballynagh.

Mr. Roger, alias Rory Moore, of Ballynagh,
in the County of Kildare, a gentleman of hon-
orable and ancient extraction, his ancestors
having made a considerable figure in Ireland
before the conquest of it by the English, was
the principal contriver, and indeed laid the
foundation of the rebellion of 1641. He was
descended of the chief branch of the O'Moore's,
in the County of Leix, and by intermarriages
was allied to considerable families of English
race. The possessions of his ancestors were
now in the hands of the English; and, incited
by a desire of recovering them; and aggrandiz-
ing his fortune, which was low and indigent
enough, he first formed the design, in concert
with the Earl of Tyrone, (son of the "famous
rebel," and a colonel in the Spanish service,)
and omitted no art or pains to draw in the most
considerable gentlemen, both of English and
Irish race, that could be serviceable in the ex-
ecution of it; inflaming the one with the danger
wherein their religion stood from the Scots'
Covenanters and the English Parliament; the
other with the hopes of recovering their ancient
estates and greatness, and both with the glory
of asserting the freedom and liberties of their
country. He was admirably qualified for this
purpose, being endowed with all the talents and
qualifications proper for persuasion; he was
one of the most handsome, comely, and proper
persons of his time, of excellent parts, good
judgment, and great cunning; affable and
courtous in his behaviour, insinuating in his
address, and agreeable in his conversation. He
understood human nature, and knew men per-
fectly well; and never was at a loss how to
choose his topics, and adapt his discourse, so
as to gain those whom he had a mind to inspire
with his sentiments and embark in his mea-
sures. He was a man of a fair character, highly
esteemed by all who knew him, and so great a
reputation for his abilities among the Irish in
general, that he was celebrated in their songs,
and it was a phrase among them: "God and
our lady be our assistance, and Roger O'Moore."
He exceedingly detested the cruelties committed
by the Irish in Ulster; and when he afterwards
got to Sir Phelim O'Neill, he did all he could to
stop them, and to establish a regular discipline
among his mobbish forces.—*From Carte's "Or-
mond."*

A PRINCE PRINTER.—It may not be generally
known that the Hague harbours within its walls
a compositor of princely rank, who, a second
Peter the Great, has journeyed westward to
Holland to learn a useful handicraft for the
benefit of his country. The august personage
in question is Prince Macao, a daimo of the
first grade of Japan. His meritorious conduct
is not strictly voluntary, he having been sent to
Europe by his sovereign, but he appears to
have made the act of sacrifice his own by the
uncommon zeal he exhibits, spending several
hours a day at work in the printing office.

The storm of the early part of the month
caught a number of curraigs, or canvass keel-
less boats, which were engaged fishing in the
open sea off Ballycastle, county Mayo. Some
of them were upset, and the fishermen with dif-
ficulty reached the cliffs, to which they clung
for two days, till the sea moderated and boats
were able to go round and take them off. While
on the cliffs food was lowered to the men from
the ground above.

Theodore Hook was at a musical party, at
which a young lady attempted to sing a very
difficult song, which she gave with exaggerated
feeling and a great many blunders. "Don't
you adore her singing?" asked a gushing old
lady, who sat next Hook, "it is so full of soul."
"Well, madam, for my part," answered the
wit, "there seems more of the flounder than
the sole about it."

Owing to a war among the dry-goods mer-
chants at Denver, calicoes were reduced to two
cents per yard, and every editor, reporter and
minister in the place now wears a shirt-gauzy
in some instances, but still a shirt.

J. D. Cusheon's Column.

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going east. Call and make an offer at once.

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store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade;

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stock, fixtures and furniture; a bargain seldom offered;

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Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. jly 21-tf

P. HARTIGAN,

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164 FIRST ST., (cor. Howard, opposite Gas Works.)

Also N. E. cor. 13th and Folsom Sts. jly 28-tf

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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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No. 311 Sacramento street, between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO. jly 3-tf

A. MICHAELSON,

EUREKA BREWERY,

No. 235 First Street, between Howard and Folsom

San Francisco. jly 4-tf

SAN FRANCISCO

BALL and RACKET COURT,

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Between Fourth and Fifth. SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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RUSS HOUSE SALOON

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LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

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The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of

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The latest and most POPULAR BITTERS known in the

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Wines and Liquors

OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

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Pipes, &c. Direct Importers from Manufacturers.

Lorillard's Coarse Rappee, Macaboy, Scotch and Lund-

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and American Smoking Tobaccoes. jly 31-3m

Philadelphia Brewery,

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